

THE EVENING ADVOCATE

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THE EVENING ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

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GOVERNMENT "YOUNGSTERS" TALK TO OPPOSITION

THE TORY OPPOSITION APPEALS TO THE SPEAKER MANY TIMES TO SAVE THEM FROM THEIR CRITICS

Hibbs, Archibald and Scammell Continue to Make Opposition Uneasy

Hard, Direct Hits at Tories Find Them Unprepared to Take Criticism

The House met yesterday afternoon at 2.30. Interest in the sessions is well kept up and when the minutes were read and the strangers in the galleries were admitted, every available seat was quickly taken up. The news had gone abroad that the "Boys" in the Government ranks were to have their linings. Right from the shoulder stuff was anticipated, and it was forthcoming in full measure. Regrettable as it may be that the mask should be torn from those on the Opposition benches, who had been fit in the earlier stages to introduce sectarian issues into the debate on the Address in Reply, in justice to themselves the three gentlemen who addressed the House yesterday afternoon and who are just entering upon a public career, took the only manly and proper course open to them. In

justice to themselves and the constituencies which they represented, they hurled back the insinuations with compound interest that they had won their seats in the Legislature by other than honourable means. After yesterday's session the cess-pool of sectarian discord has been stirred to the bottom and those mainly responsible for fomenting the brew will be wise to let the sediment settle.

Petitions were presented by Lieut. Small for telephone connection for Cape LaHune and Petites, for a fog alarm at Burgo, and a whistle buoy on the island at the western entrance of that harbor. Virtually the whole people had signed this petition, and it also bore the signatures of the Captains of the Coastal boats.

Mr. Targett presented a petition from the residents of New Perlican.

Mr. Cheeseman, supported by Mr. Foote, presented a petition from Point aux Gauls. This thriving settlement wants telephone connection with Lamaline.

Questions asked at a previous session concerning certain information in connection with the Militia Department were answered in detail by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Sullivan stated that on the other side conduct sheets were so strictly guarded that even on appeal to the War Office they were not allowed to be used as evidence.

Sir Michael Cashin made reference to the dismissal from the office of Tidewater of Mr. John Brazil, of Renew, and read correspondence from Inspector O'Reilly and Mr. Jeremiah Dee which gave the man a certificate of character. He was a sober, reliable and attentive official.

Mr. Hibbs (Fogo) resumed his speech, and for nearly two hours he worried the Opposition with a record of Tory graft. Taking up the trend of his remarks from the previous day, Mr. Hibbs went on to point out the methods employed by the Tory regime in their efforts to buy the electorate with public monies. When the country learned that \$500,000 was to be devoted to public improvements such as roads, bridges, and marine works, they were pleased. During the years of war the people were satisfied to wait. When that half a million was voted, he was Chairman of the Elective Road Board from Indian Pond to Horse Cove on the South Shore, and he figured on a per capita basis the section under that Board should get \$7,000 of this special money, and in conjunction with the various members of his Board, who best knew the requirements in their own sections, works and improvements were considered and decided upon. But what happened? The then Minister of Public Works instead of recognizing the law and complying with the provisions of the Local Affairs Act, kept up his old game of politics. He failed in response to repeated requests to hand over the money at the proper time, during the early summer when roads and bridges could be satisfactorily repaired and other improvements carried out with economy and in the best interests of the people generally. From the time he learned that the National Government had voted half a million for "special works" he became suspicious. He felt that there was something rotten in the State of Denmark, and subsequent events had proven he was correct.

Mr. Hibbs contended that \$300,000 of that \$500,000 had been scattered over the country without any regard to the needs of the various districts. In Harbor Main District it was doled out in \$10, and \$20, and \$50, and no returns given. The Ministers' idea was to buy up the shore when Hibbs had gone to St. Barbe, as that was the District he was supposed to contest at that time.

At this point began a series of interruptions, which continued almost uninterruptedly until Mr. Hibbs had finished his speech. The Speaker was obliged on several occasions to rule certain members of the Opposition out of order. Such unseemly conduct on the part of old parliamentarians was considered highly undignified and unworthy of gentlemen holding

high place in parliament. Mr. Speaker at times was sufficiently justified in "naming the gentlemen," but he good-naturedly refrained from a strict enforcement of the rules of the House in the hope that the "soreheads" will in future conform to the decencies of debate and show due regard for the dignity of the House.

Messrs. MacDonnell and Higgins came to the rescue of Mr. Woodford, against whom they contended such charges were now being tried in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hibbs replied that he was making no charges. He was simply stating facts which had been sworn to in the court and published broadcast in the newspapers. He had a right to question the conduct of any person who abuses a public trust.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries pointed out that any statements made by a member of the House while talking within the rules of debate could not be questioned. They were responsible only to the House for their conduct or words and not to those outside.

Mr. Higgins—We might as well see where we are. Has a member the right to take his seat in the House when duly elected though under enquiry?

M. J. Warren—As the Minister of Fisheries stated, any statements by a member within the rules of debate, and while on sub-judice matters are not barred from discussion in this House; but a paper dealing with such a case does so on its own responsibility. As to the taking of a seat, resolutions have been passed on the very subject, and unless the Member for Fogo is out of order, his comment is alright.

Mr. Higgins—We will have a chance later to discuss the whole matter.

Mr. Hibbs, continuing, said he felt perfectly justified in drawing the attention of honorable members to facts stated in court under oath setting forth that voters had received money for which they gave no return. This sort of thing had been going on all over the country. In the District of Fogo, which he represented, what happened? If this "special grant" of \$500,000 had been fairly and honestly allocated, there were 8,256 people in that District, and their share would be about \$17,000. The Hon. Mr. Halfyard, although he tried repeatedly, was unable to get this money to be spent through the proper channel, the Elected Road Board. What happened? The Road Boards were ignored, the money held back and as far as he had been able to ascertain the candidate of Sir Michael Cashin, Mr. Oake, without any legal authority other than his happened to be the candidate, gave out about \$5,000. Now he (Mr. H.) wanted an explanation from Sir Michael Cashin, the then Premier and watch-dog of the Treasury. Was this honest? Was it even playing the political game fair and square to rob the Union District of Fogo of its due and scatter the money broadcast into other districts for the purpose of electing Cashin candidates?

Twillingate and Bonavista had been mulcted in similar fashion. He hoped for an explanation on these points from the Honorable the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Hibbs dwelt at considerable length on the manner in which the late Government had flouted the Local Affairs Act. Its provisions had been so grossly violated that it was no wonder the people who desired to respect the law and give honest returns for public monies received, had become disgusted. Could one man be expected to give honest labor when his neighbor could get money doled out to him for nothing?

The Member for Fogo then scored Mr. Moore, the Member for Ferryland, who a few days since had made an unseemly attack on certain officials of the House who, because of their office, were unable to defend themselves. He then went on while the Opposition tried to heckle him, and show how Mr. Moore belonged to the class of patriots that paid. He was a contract patriot, who in the last 2½ years had received from the Gov-

(Continued on page 4)

A Polish Plan

BRESLAU, April 29.—The German authorities announce the discovery of an alleged Polish plan for the military occupation of Upper Silesia and German territory to the north and east of that district.

Excess Profits Tax

LONDON, April 29.—Austen Chamberlain has carried the whole of his budget proposals. Motions for the rejection of an increase in excess profits duty and the corporation tax were defeated in the House of Commons last night by a vote of 287 to 75.

The Price of Sugar

OTTAWA, April 29.—There is every prospect of an early and considerable increase in the price of sugar, it was announced today by a man closely in touch with the market. The present price, high as it is, is based on the former cost price of the raw product in Cuba.

A Maori Celebration

ROTORUA, N.Z., April 29.—The picturesque celebration arranged by the Maori tribesmen, enemies of the British in the Maori war, in honor of the Prince of Wales, on the shores of Rotorua Lake, today, furnished one of the striking features of the Prince's tour. A thousand native warriors, clad only in loin clothes and armed with spears, performed fierce war dances, while a thousand graceful Maori maidens, in brilliant Maori costumes, did their languorous dances to the accompaniment of soft, native music. The strike of locomotive engineers and firemen continues, and the Prince with his party has arranged to return to Auckland tonight instead of continuing to Wellington by rail.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

WILL WEAR DUDS THAT COST \$798

(Sydney Paper.) Cable Operators in Big Western Union Plant, From Superintendent White to Janitor Bonini, Have Unanimously Decided to Ban Expensive Clothing.

Every male member of the staff of the Western Union cable office here, the largest and finest institution of the kind on the continent to put a crimp on at least one department of the H. C. L. and in the course of a few weeks upwards of two hundred men and boys will be garbed in suits costing less than \$8 each.

North Sydney will be the first town in Canada and the second place on the continent which will adopt the overall system of male attire.

For some time the staff of operators has chafed at the high cost of living problem, and it did not take them long to come to a conclusion to put a crimp on the \$75 and \$100 end of it. To a man they pledged themselves to discard their present clothing, and every member of the staff, numbering upwards of two hundred, was measured for a suit of overalls costing exactly \$7.98. There will be no exception—from the superintendent down to the janitor, every male employer will wear during the coming summer Sundays and week days, a natty suit of \$7.98 overalls.

The decision of the men was unanimous, despite the fact that in many instances they had recently purchased clothing at the prevailing rates—\$75 to \$100 a suit. These expensive duds will be assigned a place in the closet just as soon as the new attire arrives, and they will remain there until the profiteers get down off their high horse and put the price of clothing within reach of the ordinary mortal.

That the overall style of attire will be adopted by the entire male population of North Sydney, if not indeed, the whole province, is the firm belief of the cable operators. The latter are without doubt the highest salaried class of men in the country, and as a general rule the best dressed, and forming such a high percentage of population it can be readily understood their novel and unique, though simple, method of dressing one department of the H.C.L. menace, will be appreciated by every citizen, and that in a few weeks this \$7.98 suit will be universally worn throughout the land.

A similar movement was stated a few days ago in Birmingham, Ala., and in other Southern cities. Birmingham newspaper publishers have flatly denied the request of a committee of retail clothiers that next of the "overall" movement throughout the south be suppressed on the ground that it was damaging the retail clothing business. The publishers informed the clothiers' committee that their papers would continue to report the overall movement which they considered legitimate news.

The Tama idea of wearing overalls as a means of fighting the high cost of clothing which originated in the city bearing its name, has spread to many cities throughout the south where business and professional men as well as other workers are going about in blue denim.

Mass meetings and public demonstrations are being held in connection with the movement in many places throughout the South. It was reported Friday that there were 4,000 members of the "Overall" Club in Birmingham alone all pledged to wear blue denim until the price of clothing comes down.

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CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT COMMITTEE

Ex-members of the Newfoundland Forces (Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Newfoundland Regiment or Newfoundland Forestry Companies), whose war disabilities prevent them from pursuing their former occupation, and boys who enlisted under the age of 18 and thereby suffered an interruption of their training are eligible for instruction.

EMPLOYMENT

Each request receives individual attention and every effort is made to secure suitable men for employers. A sincere appeal is now made to employers of labor to receive more returned men into any vacancy they have to offer. Many veterans are out of work and enquiries of the Vocational Officer will be dealt with promptly.

Phone 333.

VOCATIONAL OFFICER

Rooms 4 and 5, Militia Building, St. John's, Nfld.
—every Fri.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY 1920.

Official Proceedings

(Continued)

WEDNESDAY, April 20th, 1920.
SIR MICHAEL CASHIN:—Mr. Speaker, I move these Resolutions.

In moving these Resolutions I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in them I am not making any charge of wrongdoing. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain irregularities have taken place and certain definite charges have been made against the Leader of the Government by an ex-Minister of the Crown and an ex-member of this House, and until that affidavit and these charges are closed up, I do not think it is out of place to move an adjournment and ask that the Leader of the Government withdraw from this House until a proper enquiry establishes his innocence.

Let us go back to 1894. In that year charges were made against eighteen members of the House led by the late Sir William Whiteway. Charges were laid against them in the Supreme Court of this Colony for bribery and corruption. What happened was that this House was called together and when the Supreme Court pronounced upon the first two cases tried before it, unseating two of its members, Messrs. Moore and Woods, members for Bay de Verde District, the remaining members of that party refused to occupy their seats. That was right and proper, and according to moral law and usages they should not hold their seats in this House with a cloud hanging over them.

Today a similar thing has happened. The Leader of this House has been charged with serious irregularities, as has already been stated. And this charge is not of yesterday or of a few days ago. It has been in existence for a month and it is up to the Leader of the Government now to rebut that charge now before a proper tribunal. Is it not the duty of members of this House, I ask, to satisfy themselves as to whether or not the Prime Minister is innocent and is it not only decent and right that we should adjourn this House so that the Commission appointed by the Government within the past forty-eight hours could take evidence and report to this House or to His Excellency the Governor. It has always been the practice and traditions of this House to jealously guard its independence, integrity and honesty. Why deviate from it now?

Have been a member of this House for twenty-eight years and during that period period charges were laid against me here. One man at present occupying a seat in this Chamber—I refer now to the Leader of the F.P.U.—made a charge against me. What happened? My colleagues, one of whom is Prime Minister today, appointed a Commission over my head and without giving me notice, inquired into the charges. I kept clear of any executive meetings while that charge hung over my head until the Commission reported and vindicated me. Now what I am saying is perfectly correct, and in making this statement this evening I hope that you gentlemen on the other side of the House will take action and see that justice is done to the Leader of the Government and to this House.

As previously mentioned by me, in '94 Sir William Whiteway, Sir Robert Bond, Sir Edward Morris, and fifteen others, members of the Government and of the House of Assembly, were unseated and disqualified for corrupt and illegal practices. That is now ancient history. Immediately the House was called together, an adjournment was taken to wait for the pronouncement of the Supreme Court where each and every case was tried. Sir William Whiteway could have come in here as you are today and gone on with the business of the House, but he took the position that a cloud hung over the heads of eighteen members of his Government, including himself, and for that reason he was not prepared to come here to transact the business of the house or pass any legislation whatever.

I have presented a resolution that is right and proper. I am asking nothing which cannot be granted by the other side of the House. Nothing at all. When I present this resolution I am not blaming the Prime Minister, but I think it is right that we should await the result of the Commission. Why should we not leave this House until such time as there is an enquiry into this matter? Why should any legislation be passed while such a condition of affairs exists?

I think the Prime Minister ought to withdraw from the House, Sir, until this matter is cleared up. Why need any bills be passed? It is not necessary and we therefore ought to adjourn for one week. I can assure him, Sir, that as Leader of the Op-

position and on their behalf that we will help the Government to pass all legislation that is necessary and beneficial for this Dominion. I think, Sir, that the Leader of the Government, the Prime Minister, ought not to come in here and keep his seat until such time that his innocence is established, and I serve notice that otherwise no business will go through this House. I make that stand on behalf of the Opposition. And I think this resolution ought to be shown every consideration and that before the result of the inquiry is known, nothing should be done. Why should the Prime Minister place himself in that position? We can leave the business of this House for the present. The Prime Minister ought to withdraw from this Chamber. All necessary legislation can be gone through when we come back to this Chamber. This is the position taken, Sir, and I have much pleasure, Sir, in moving this resolution.

MR. BENNETT:—In rising to second and support the resolution just submitted by the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Michael Cashin, I wish to avail of this early opportunity of extending my personal congratulations to you, Mr. Speaker, on the high honor that the House has conferred upon you, that of the highest Commoner in the land. You have been called therefor to fill a very important office, an office occupied by many able and eminent legislators, and I feel sure that the traditions that surround the Speaker's chair will be well maintained by you and that the impartiality that ever marked the office of your predecessors will still be continued and prove an incentive to you to follow in their footsteps.

The extraordinary circumstances at present existing in the House necessitate extraordinary procedure on His Majesty's loyal opposition.

The resolution just submitted is such as upon reflection, I feel sure that members on both sides of the House will consider most reasonable and desirable. It cannot be denied that at the present time the Leader of this House is in the unfortunate position that, until such time as he clears himself of the charges made against him through a sworn affidavit of an ex-Minister of the Crown, he can neither expect or deserve the confidence so essential to his office in the conduct of the business of this Assembly.

Mr. Squires stands charged with a serious offence and personally I regret to see him in that position and I feel that in order to absolutely vindicate his character and reputation he will agree to an adjournment of the House for a few days or until such time as the commission that is to be appointed can investigate and report on such investigation. This enquiry should begin forthwith and continue until the matter is entirely cleared up. If the Prime Minister will agree to this and come back to the House vindicated and exonerated from any wrongdoing or misconduct I can assure him that at least some on this side of the House will extend a warm welcome to him, and facilitate him and the Government in every possible way to expedite the business of the session.

These resolutions are in keeping with resolutions that were presented to His Excellency the Governor a few days ago by the citizens of St. John's. These resolutions were passed at a large public meeting called together to consider the situation, and, as a representative of the citizens of St. John's, I protest against the holding of a spring election and certain papers made derogatory comments on their actions, and although those papers were supporting the Government of which I was a member, I then protested as I considered it was quite within the rights of the people to protest if they contended that the holding of an election in the spring would disfranchise a large proportion of the electorate. Subsequent events proved that they were right in their attitude as the spring election was abandoned and held at the usual time. This may have been the means of putting our friends on that side of the House and putting us over here. As we are content to abide by the will of the people and let right and justice prevail, a similar motion actuates us now. We have no desire to do an injustice to the Prime Minister, but we are as much concerned about the dignity and purity of his high office as he is, and are merely asking that he take such steps as are proper, either by adjourning the House for a few days or withdrawing himself, handing over the leadership for the time being to one of his associates, until he is vindicated and the cloud that hangs

over him is passed away.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in seconding the Resolution proposed by the Leader of the Opposition and trust that the Prime Minister and honourable members on the other side of the House will see the desirability of accepting the same and put into effect such measure as will speedily clear up a situation that, as I said at the outset, was most extraordinary in the history of the Legislature of the Dominion.

MR. WALSH:—First, I must wish the other members of the House congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on the high honor that has been conferred upon you, as the first from among the fishermen of the country to hold this high position. With regard to the resolution regarding the conduct of the Prime Minister I do not think that any lengthy speech is needed to convince the members of the House that the purpose of the resolution should be carried out. I want to assure the Honourable, the Leader of the Government, that I have no desire to injure him or any member of the Government. If this resolution is put into effect and he comes back vindicated by the commission I want to be one of the first to extend the hand of congratulation.

A serious blow is felt at the very foundation of the British constitution. I believe the Leader of the Government will welcome this resolution. The business of the country cannot be seriously interfered with for the short period that he may be absent from the House. I will give my support to every measure that is brought forward that is for the benefit of the country. As I have said before, I do not think that it is necessary to make any lengthy observation, and I hope this House will, in its wisdom, accept this opportunity to vindicate the conduct of the Leader of the Government.

MR. MACDONNELL:—Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the members who have already spoken in congratulating you on the honor that has been conferred upon you. Regarding the resolution, certain matters should be taken into consideration. I have no personal animosity towards the Prime Minister. I think we should all make an attempt to drive all considerations of politics from this resolution. The resolution is directed at the office, rather than at the Prime Minister himself. I am of opinion that the Prime Minister himself will be glad that this resolution is introduced.

It may not be easy to consider the question in its abstract form, but it is in this way that it must be considered. The whole civilized world is in a state of unrest, and we shall not escape it through all time. When the unrest affects this country, it will be difficult enough to safeguard the interests of the people. This House should not consider any business until this matter is cleared up. Besides safeguarding the interests of the citizens we must also remember above everything else that the respect for the laws passed should be beyond reproach. A certain latitude is allowed to members of this House, but when a man comes into this House he comes into a place sanctified by the rights and privileges of a free people.

This resolution is directed to clear up a charge made against the Leader of the Government. I make no charge as to whether this is true or false. I

want to warn this House that I will give no support to any legislation until this matter is cleared up.

Politically I fought the Prime Minister as vigorously as I knew how, but I can say with truth that I did it fairly, and I say with all sincerity that if he comes back to this Chamber vindicated and cleared of the charges now hanging over him, I shall be one of the first to welcome him. In the meantime I wish to place on record my contention that it is in the best interests of the Prime Minister himself that the resolution now before the chair should be carried.

HON. MINISTER OF JUSTICE:—Mr. Speaker, without wishing to take any prominent part in this debate I desire to say that the moving of these resolutions gives me an opportunity to make a statement with regard to part of the matter referred to which I think will be of interest to this Chamber and to the public generally. I do not think that any member of this House or anybody else for that matter, is unacquainted with the charges to which this resolution has reference, for anyone who has read the papers, or, perhaps, I should say, some of the papers, cannot be unaware of the details of the charges that have been brought against the Prime Minister. With these details I have nothing to do, but I will say that I for one am content to wait till the commission appointed to enquire into these charges has made known its findings before condemning those against whom the charges are made.

The Honourable Member for St. George's has spoken of the traditions

of this House, and I agree with him that these traditions should be regarded as sacred by us. There is one which more than any other we should be careful to follow, and that is that a man should not be regarded as other than innocent till he is proven guilty. I cannot see why the business of this House should be held up merely because it is the wish of some that this tradition be broken. I have no doubt that the Prime Minister will make a statement as to his position with regard to the charge of which we have heard so much, and meantime I content myself with making the statement to which I have already referred.

I have been called upon to put in motion the machinery of the law against the gentleman concerned in these charges and I have refrained from doing so because I am convinced that even if they were proven guilty of the action alleged against them there is nothing criminal in that action and therefore nothing of which I, as Attorney General, was called upon to take notice. I have moreover fortified myself with another opinion. I called the solicitor of the Government in London asking him to consult eminent legal authority on the point and his reply was that counsel advised that there was nothing criminal in the action charged against the Prime Minister, and consequently no foundation for any action by the Department of Justice. (To be continued.)

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AGENTS.

Official Report Of Hon. W. F. Coaker's Speech On The Fish Regulations

Important Matters Dealt With Fully And the Case for the Country Put Fairly and Squarely

HON. THE MINISTER OF MARINE & FISHERIES.—Mr. Speaker, I hope that I will not take up too much of the time of the House in dealing with the few matters to which I wish to refer. During the past few days, references have been made to matters concerning my Department, and I now wish to inform the House as to the true positions with regard to these.

First of all, Sir, however, I wish to offer my hearty congratulations to you upon the honour that has been done you by your election to the high position you now occupy, and I trust, Sir, that during our four years stay here you will always show that fairness which your decisions thus far have shown you possess. I also wish to congratulate the Mover and Second of the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. I feel sure that the whole country, when they read their able addresses, will fully approve of the force of their remarks, and I am confident that in future years when other members are tired of performing this duty, that we shall be able to call on them again.

My Hon. Friend Sir Michael Cashman in speaking upon the subject of the address this afternoon, mentioned matters personal in relation to cargoes of fish that I have shipped to foreign markets. He stated that it was reported that I wanted to sell my own cargoes and used my position and influence to forward the Trading Company's interests. In reply, I state that from a period just previous to the time the Fish Regulations came in force up to the present day, I shipped seven cargoes of fish across, and so far I have only been paid the full value of two of them. Out of 200,000 quintals of fish sold in Portugal since the Regulations, I sold one cargo. In the light of these facts you can see that I have not used my position as Minister of Marine and Fisheries to benefit myself or the Trading Company, as we are in no better position in regards sales than many other shippers, although our reputation for fish of good quality is generally of 1919 and interviewed the Italian

recognized.

Another remark made tonight by my Hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, was in connection with the Circulars sent to our Councils in 1918. I often wonder when I read those Circulars how I came to write them so well and gauged the situation so accurately.

At the time the Conscription Act was being drafted, the whole country was on fire over Conscription. We all knew that three-fourths of the country did not want Conscription, and I knew that I had to cast in my lot with the Government and ensure the passing of the Act, thus risking the work of my life and my public career. I knew what I would have to face, especially from my opponents; I knew that many of my supporters objected, but I ventured all on the principle of "Empire first."

That Circular was written at my desk in this House immediately after the passing of the Conscription Act in this House. It was hastily written, but upon its face it bears the imprint of sincerity and determination to overcome and endure. That Bill went up to the Upper House where it was considerably amended. That Circular can be read and re-read in the House for the next fifty years by friend or foe, but never will it reflect upon the man who wrote it.

Another matter that has come up for much discussion by the members of the House in commenting on the Speech from the Throne is the matter of the Fish Regulations. Now I want to say a few words in explanation of these Regulations. During October 1918, great annoyance was caused fish exporters in this country by the establishment in Italy of a body of fish dealers who banded together, with the intention of handling all imports of fish to that country. This combine was known as the Consorzio. The Government here protested against its formation for construction, but nothing was done to eliminate the shippers, although our reputation for fish of good quality is generally of 1919 and interviewed the Italian

Government and the President of the Consorzio. I asked them to abolish the Consorzio, as it was unfair to an ally and detrimental to the commercial interests of a British Colony, and we didn't want to do wrong towards them in asking unjust prices for our fish; but my efforts were fruitless. This Consorzio last spring refused to allow Newfoundland fish to enter Italy, and ordered several of our vessels, loaded with fish, out of Italian ports, which were then sent to Mr. Hawes, Alicante.

Conditions were the same all the summer, and things began to look serious as the time for the buying of fish arrived.

The ex-Minister of Shipping and the trade kept up the fight with them continuously, and after four months' fight they gave in and agreed to buy on terms submitted by the trade. They then bought 12,000 or 20,000 quintals from Mr. Hawes at 95/- cash against documents. Just at the time when everything seemed to be going well, in steps Mr. Munn, offering two or three cargoes at a reduction of 10/- per quintal. Mr. Munn did not know what Mr. Hawes sold that fish at, and made offers without knowing the exact conditions.

Here was a case of an irresponsible destroying the 4 months' work of the trade and Government in fighting the Italian Combine in the interests of a square deal for Newfoundland. Had Mr. Earle or Mr. Munn known the exact conditions, probably they would have stood out for the price obtained by Mr. Hawes. They rushed in where angels feared to tread and destroyed the fabric built up after months of contest, and the Consorzio triumphed. If Mr. Munn cut prices in one day ten shillings, what was there to prevent someone else from cutting the price another five shillings the next day or next week? The Consorzio, finding Newfoundland dealers, all to pieces, one working against the other, endeavoured to use one against the other, and finding all with cold feet they thought they could buy at their own prices. A big slump in Italy meant a big slump in all markets, for all eyes were then turned towards Italy. I will refer later to Mr. Earle's statement of profits at 85 shillings.

At this time the old Government were defeated in Newfoundland and we came into power. The trade immediately placed the situation before me, and I saw how useless it would be to revert to the old tactics of my Hon. Friend, the ex-Minister of Shipping, who tried to work by persuasion, but failed; and I resolved to take action, under the Import and Export Act, and fix the prices of fish in all markets by law. This was the beginning of fish regulations.

I was then informed that a firm in Spain had sent Circular Letters out to the Spanish fish dealers offering fish at 78/- that was then selling at about 90/- to 95/-. So Spain was then brought into the scope of Regulations to prevent a big slump there. Portugal was then in a desperate condition, and some had cold feet and were offering fish at any price or rushing it into the hands of consignees to be sold at a sacrifice. We held those at bay and fixed a price that only entitled the shippers to come out without loss. Confidence was restored, and I am more resolved than ever that the Regulations are to be maintained, and I consider the results fully justified the action.

Mr. Hawes was recommended as a suitable man to handle the Italian situation; he was experienced in the European markets, was an able, shrewd man, highly capable for the work, and I agreed that he should be given the necessary power to deal with Italy. He accomplished a great work for us in Italy soon after his arrival there, and backed by all the authority we could secure for him, he succeeded in making a binding contract with the Consorzio. That contract saved the country from disaster, as its effect was felt in all the markets. When he made the contract 53 Italian liras were equivalent to a pound, only a week or two later Italian exchange went bad, and we had not a contract, the price must have declined 10/- per quintal in a few days. The Italians purchased at 85/- with exchange at 53, it soon went to

63 and on to 83. The fish they bought at 85/- soon cost them, through low exchange, 130/-. You will perceive what this means to the poor Italians, and what conditions prevail there. Had Mr. Hawes not contracted when he did, our fish could not have sold in Italy two weeks after at more than 70/-.

The exchange situation is overlooked by those who find fault with the Regulations. The big infirmity factor in Portugal and Italy is the alarming low rate of exchange. In Portugal, 80/- to us means 240/- to the Portuguese buyers, as our dollar is worth three of their money. Fancy Portugal taking over half a million quintals of our fish—the largest buyers in the world—and paying 240/- of their money for a quintal of fish.

We sold 150,000 qtls. by that Hawes agreement, but we have not been able to find the necessary fish suitable for the Italian requirements, and we could have disposed of 50,000 qtls. more if we could have produced the right quality of fish. It was not to be had. The bank fish on the West Coast was not suitable. The Italian market requires small, hard cured, merchantable fish—something like the Brazil requirements, except Italian must be smooth and not salty, while Brazil takes rough and salty. This is a lesson to us respecting improved cure and the proper assortment of fish for the several markets, which I will refer to later.

One of the best things I think I ever did was by going to Europe this past winter, because I became acquainted with conditions exactly as they existed, and am now in the position to adjust any contingency that may arise, and that I think would be suitable and for the betterment of the Trade of this Dominion.

The position that I occupy in this Government is an important and a strong one. When I propose regulations in connection with our codfishery and the Government is not prepared to accept, then I will walk out of the Government. I am not going to propose anything that will be detrimental to the people of the country or the Trade thereof; nor am I going to allow anyone to dictate to me as to what my duties are; and when I made up my mind to make regulations governing the price of fish, I intended sincerely to put them through as long as I believed they benefitted the people of the country. I assure you again, Mr. Speaker, that I will never put any regulations in force or be the means of promoting or recommending any regulation that will in any way be injurious to the Trade or to the fishermen, whom I represent. And let me say, that earnest and energetic as I appear to be, my chief interest is in the men who sent me to this House.

If I can see a certain fixed price paid for fish in the foreign markets, I will know pretty well what should be paid for fish locally. The exporters here have not been alive to their trade responsibilities in marketing fish for years past; fish shipping has been a gamble, pure and simple. An exporter may be a millionaire one year and in poverty the next. We want to protect ourselves against the past methods. I have been thinking this matter over for many years; I have listened to men interested in this subject during the past ten years; I have attended meetings of fish shippers where they fixed the price on fish one day and the very next offered fish at a less price. My Honourable friend, Sir John Crosbie knows that he tried in 1918 and 1919 to arrange prices and adjust conditions in order that we might get the best possible price for our products. Meetings were held day after day and night after night, and after arranging matters one day, a man who sat on that very committee would on the next day be the first to break the arrangement. I have an experience that my connection with the Shipping and Fishery Departments afforded, and that experience has taught me that I should do something never attempted before to place the business of exporting fish on a sound basis that would reduce considerably the risks so generally shouldered under the old system of shipping on consignments.

If Sir John Crosbie were in my place and his Party in Office, he probably would be enforcing similar regulations, based on the experience of past

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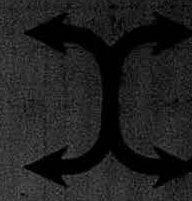
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ST. JOHN'S

elections that fish would go down to \$5 or \$6 per quintal. We all looked towards Italy. We had one hundred and fifty thousand quintals of Shore and one hundred and fifty thousand quintals of Labrador soft that should be sold in Italy, Spain, Portugal and Brazil knew that Italy was not buying, and they would not buy either; they held off hoping the price would decline and fish would be had at their own price. That was the position, and everyone locally were buying some

(Continued on page 4.)

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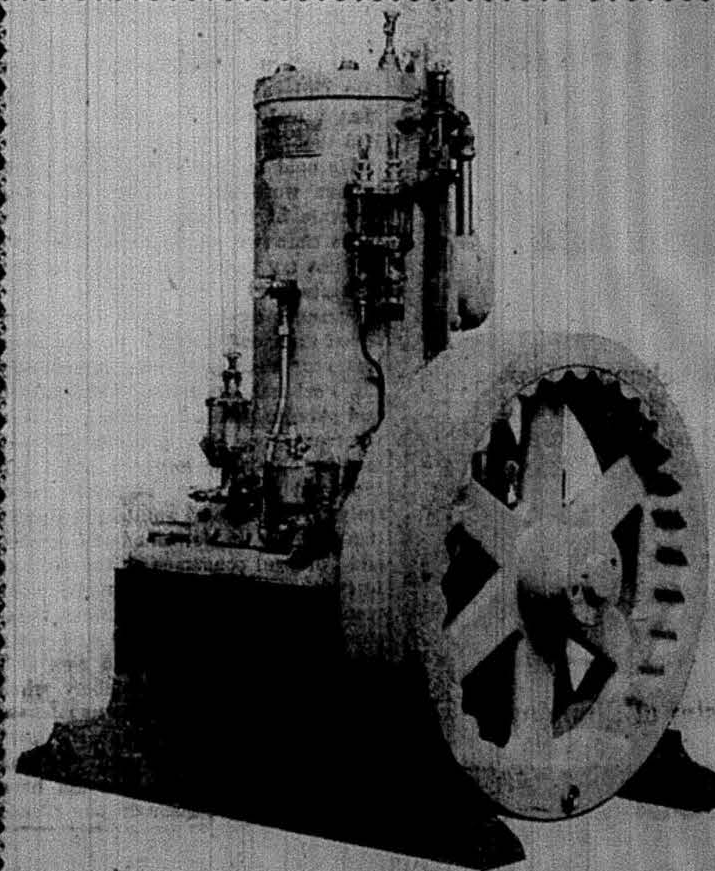
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R. HIBBS . . . Business Manager

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("To Every Man His Own")

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 30th, 1920.

AT THE ASSEMBLY

MR. COAKER'S SPEECH.

Beginning to-day, we are printing Mr. Coaker's speech as recorded in the Reporter's box and will endeavour to finish it to-morrow. It has been spoken of as being one of his best efforts, and the information it contains was of such a character as to bring the Leader of the Opposition to his feet with the remark that he was not aware before of many things which Mr. Coaker had touched on.

On this Fishery policy let there be no politics. We are absolutely sure that Mr. Coaker is thinking only of his native land in promulgating any Fish Regulations, and we can well believe that when the Government policy is put before the House that it will be such as to commend itself to both parties. Therefore let us be done with any more wrangling about it.

THE SECTARIAN MENACE.

We understand that one of the speakers in the House of Assembly defended the newspapers against the charge that they had been responsible for the sectarian canker. He is right. The sectarian work was not started by the newspapers, but has been nourished and fostered in secret by insidious means for many years. That is how it started and that is how it has reached such proportions as we find it to-day.

THE LIBERAL REFORM "BOYS"

Never has there been such open and strong criticism from new members as we see to-day. It has been the custom that new members, especially on the Government side, were told to sit "quiet" in their seats, but it is eloquent of the new trend when we find new members getting up and pointing out to the "old timers" on the Opposition side their political sins of the past. It shows that the new blood has no intention of standing for anything but clean Government. The very openness with which they are tackling what may be called "delicate" questions shows how earnest they are that all that has degraded our public life shall be wiped out. They are plainly telling the Opposition that their political sins have brought them to that side, and while it may be rather galling to the Opposition to hear this, they really should not show as much as they do, how very hard it strikes them. If they get angry now, what will it be when the Prime Minister speaks?

REID CO'S SHIPS

The Argyle is at St. John's.
The Clyde is at St. John's.
The Glencoe is at St. John's.
The Home is leaving Placentia to-day for Bay.
The Kyle is at Placentia.
The Meigle not reported arriving at North Sydney.
The Sagona arrived at North Sydney at 8.45 a.m. yesterday.

The Petrel is at St. John's.

JONES' ELECTION TRIAL

Mr. Howley, K.C., began his argument in the election petition against Dr. Jones before their Lordships Mr. Justice Johnson and Kent this morning, and was still addressing the Court at 1 p.m. when an adjournment was taken until 3 p.m.

NOTICE!

Newfoundland Govt. Coastal
Mail Service

Freight for Fortune and
Grand Bank

Freight for the auxiliary schooner Dorothy Melita will be received at the wharf of Messrs. Bowring Brothers, Limited, from 9 p.m. to-morrow, Saturday, until sufficient cargo received.

W. H. CAVE,

Acting Minister of Shipping.

Official Record Of Mr. Coaker's Speech

(Continued from page 3.)

Honourable the then Prime Minister was too. All here knew of the serious Italian situation, and all shuddered with the thought of what would happen if Italy held off. I asked the Government to convene a conference of the Trade to consider the situation, but to no avail. All realized that if Italy held off every market would follow suit. Already three months' consumption had been lost in Italy. That in itself meant the loss of sales amounting to 100,000 quintals. With this situation confronting us, there was no other course open but that adopted by selecting our best man to handle the Italian situation. That course saved the country from a calamity and has placed at least one million four hundred thousand dollars in the pockets of the exporters to date.

There was a statement made in the Upper House a few days ago that we lost three million dollars on fish this year, through the operation of the Regulations. I defy that man to prove that even one penny was lost on fish this year through the Regulations. I throw out the challenge to him; his statement was unfounded and untrue. He knew it to be such when he uttered it. Men who represent Water Street and who make such statements without facts to substantiate them, are a menace to the best interests of the country and are unfit to be in the Upper House. In my younger days in this House, I might have said some silly things in the course of a speech, but you never yet heard me say anything of a serious nature without proofs.

Do you know that when we undertook the work of the Regulations, fish was quoted at 96/- in Brazil. For weeks before we came into power, Brazil prices held at 96/-, and no sales were being made. The Brazilian buyers held off. They thought fish was going to be cheaper. They had their agents here in the persons of Messrs. Walter Monroe and Charles Duder, and everything that was done here in the fish business was soon known in Brazil. Now, do you know that this time last year there was, in the city of St. John's, one hundred and ten thousand quintals of Brazilian fish and to-day there is not forty thousand. Almost all this forty thousand has been sold at about 110/-. Last year this time that market was overstocked with old fish, and remained so up to the end of September. This year Brazil will not hold a drum of old fish after October, and when the new fish comes in during September, Brazil will be paying at least 110/- for its supplies. A big contrast with last October, when no sales could be made even at 96/-.

In the past Brazilian firms used to say "send us your fish and we will pay you by a ninety days draft payable about six months after the receipt of the fish." In other words, it frequently happened that six months elapsed before the shipper of the fish received his money in London. This year, 90 per cent is paid before the fish leaves port, and out of 200,000 qtls. shipped so far this season not a penny's loss for claims has been made, and most all the shippers have received cash in full.

In future there is to be an inspection on fish for Brazil and nobody is going to get around it. I am surprised that the merchants of this country did not inaugurate this policy of inspection and payment twenty years ago. If they had, one firm would not have lost two hundred thousand dollars the year past on three cargoes of fish shipped to Brazil. On each drum of fish shipped to Brazil we have given the shipper two dollars through the regulations that I feel sure would not be theirs had there been no regulations.

We sold in Greece since the Regulations were enforced fifty thousand quintals of fish and at ten shillings more than we would have got if we did not try and keep shippers of fish protected.

Portugal to date has taken sixty seven thousand quintals of fish more this year than last year. Since July 1st, Portugal has taken four hundred and seventy thousand quintals of fish, whereas for the previous twelve months only four hundred and seven thousand qtls. were shipped there. Only forty thousand quintals of Oporto fish remain in Newfoundland to-day, and Portugal consumes on the average forty thousand quintals of fish per month. There are about sixty thousand quintals in Portugal and forty here, and there will be no new fish to any extent till September, when they will be able to get the usual supply. We were told of a man who sold a cargo at seventy-six shillings and defied the regulations; I could have sold that cargo through our Trade

Commissioner at 81/- cash. There have been eleven cargoes sold there outright at 81/-; those bought at our price. The man who sold for 76/- broke the regulations and lost a dollar per quintal. I am doing my best for the country's welfare, and here is an exporter underselling, injuring himself, and making it impossible to sell at 81/-. Who expects Oporto or Lisbon to buy outright at 81/- if, during the next day or week, someone buys at five shillings less. We cannot do sound business on such a basis. The Portuguese situation is at present fairly satisfactory—yesterday one of our shippers was instructed to draw at the rate of 60/- per quintal on an Oporto cargo. This is an indication of outright selling. We cannot sell outright and consign at the same time if we want satisfactory returns. No buyers will be anxious to buy outright at 80/- if another from the same city received consignments which may be sold five shillings less and cause a loss to the outright buyers. Outright sales are what we must insist on; it is the only basis for sound business. We must regulate prices for outright selling; cash to be paid here and standard quality certificates attached to each Bill of Lading.

If the Trade will stand behind me, I will strive to get the best price possible for our fish, but if the Trade are not satisfied that then they had better get someone to take Coaker's place, and let fishery matters run on as in the past. I do not want to be in the Fishery Department. My place is down at Port Union looking after the fishermen's interests. I do not want more work, or more salary as a Minister, but seeing that I could do something to help along the trade and thereby help the fishermen of the country, I decided to accept the position as Minister of Marine & Fisheries. If the trade will not stand behind me, it must accept the responsibility which the country will place upon its shoulders for being too selfish and unpatriotic to avail of the first opportunity in a half century of adjusting business conditions that every business man with experience has condemned continually from year to year.

My service can be availed of now. I am here to perform and not to talk or play. If the trade says no; we are content; then, I am ready to bid adieu to the Fishery Department, and it can proceed in the future as in the past—an eyesore and a reflection upon the people and country.

I can sell our fish as well as they can; Port Union fish has a reputation and will sell as favourably as any other fish either at St. John's or outports. The regulations are nothing to me but hard work and worry. We may hear in a few days that Mr. Hawes is disgruntled because he cannot get his own way or that I refuse to accept his advice. Mr. Hawes' ideas may sometimes clash with mine.

To be continued

AT ALEXANDER BAY

Mr. George Noseworthy, mason, arrived here a couple of days ago from Alexander Bay, where he had a contract in Mr. Baxter Burry's mill. He says that things are humming at this section of the country and that a splendid vessel of 90 tons was built there by Mr. Burry the past winter. She will be launched shortly and is a well found schooner of pretty lines and should be a fast sailer.

FIREMEN'S STRIKE SETTLED

The dispute between the city Stokers' Union and the ship owners has been adjusted for the time being, the owners offering a compromise of \$73,000 a month for signing on and \$200 a month bonus for each month on shipboard. The original demand was \$80,000 a month, which was made some time ago. The settlement means that the Diana will be able to get away to-day on her coastal trip and the Thetis, Neptune and Terra Nova to Sydney for coal cargoes.

Railroad Tragedy

SANBORN, Minn., April 25—Five persons were killed and twelve injured when passenger trains Nos. 516 and 517 on the Chicago and North-western railway met in a head-on collision near here early to-day. The accident was said to have been caused by misinterpretation of orders. Four cars were wrecked and both engines.

PARIS, April 25.—Newspaper proprietors of this city have decided unanimously to advance the price of dailies from ten to fifteen centimes, effective May 1st.

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YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE

(Continued from page 1.)

ernment \$83,000. He also noted that the Member for Ferryland had in the years 1917-19 passed 33 entries free of duty. These entries might be for goods intended for public institutions and churches, etc., but the point upon which he (Mr. H.) would like to have cleared up was, Did those institutions, churches, etc., get the benefit of that rebate? The Hon. W. J. Ellis, he noted, had received \$251,000 on account of his contractual relations with the Government. Another favourite seemed to be Mr. Jesse Whiteaway, who for dry goods and gauze did fairly well. He wondered if this shopping with Mr. Whiteaway had anything to do with inducing him to contest Bay de Verde against Mr. LeGrow.

After adjournment the Member for Fogo, who took the Opposition's cross-bench, "like water on a duck's back," was warmly congratulated. The interruptions from the other side only seemed to jog his memory on some other matter of Tory graft, and the "Hang'er Downs" breathed a sigh of relief when he took his seat.

The balance of the session was occupied with maiden speeches from Mr. Archibald (Hr. Grace), and Mr. Scammell (St. Barbe). The former handled his opponents without gloves, and did not mince matters when dealing with the efforts to saddle him with resorting to sectarian methods during the campaign. Space prevents giving a resume of his remarks today; they will appear in due course.

The surprise of the session so far was the brilliant effort of the Member for St. Barbe, Mr. Scammell. His speech of yesterday gives him rank in the very forefront of our parliamentarians. Courteous, thoroughly familiar with the practical needs and requirements of the fishermen of the Colony, St. Barbe has reason to be proud of her representative. As a fluent and well-informed debater great things are looked for from the Member for St. Barbe. His speech shall be published in full at the earliest possible opportunity, and we know it will be read with much interest throughout the country generally, but especially amongst the members of the F. P. U., to the very great majority of whom the sterling and manly qualities of Mr. Scammell are already so well and favorably known.

HARMONY THROUGH MUSIC

Music is a universal medium, being barred neither by difference of race, nationality, politics nor creed and the harmony in the program at the Concert last night in the Roman Catholic Cathedral was matched by the harmony evidenced in the personnel of the singers and those who took part, almost every denomination being represented in the solemn offering of the best expression man can give of the highest part of his God-given nature—Music.

The programme was as follows:

PROGRAMME:
Conductor:—Mr. Charles Hutton.
Organ Solo—"Sonata C. sharp minor," Basil Horwood, F. J. King; Rec—"In Splendor Bright," Haydn; Chorus—"The Heavens are telling 'Creation,'" Haydn, Miss Russell, Messrs. F. Cornick and Herschell; Solo—"Angels Ever Bright and Fair," Handel, Mrs.

W. R. Warren; Solo—"The Publican," Van de Water, Captain Lloyd Woods; Solo—"Babylon," Adams, Miss Langmead; Solo and Chorus—"The Marvelous Work"—"Creation," Haydn, Mrs. F. J. King; Solo—"It is Enough"—(Elijah), Mendelssohn, Mr. P. J. McCarthy; Solo—"Face it Portem" Stabat Mater, Rossini, Miss Brown; Duet—"Ecce Panis," Boniface, Misses Howlett and Brophy; Solo—"The Cross," Ware, Miss Ryan; Chorus—"Worthy is the Lamb" (Messiah) Handel; Solo—"The Trumpet Shall Sound" (Messiah), Handel, Mr. S. W. Cornick; Solo—"Ave Maria," Gounod, Mrs. H. D. Reid; Quartette Chorus—"Jesu Audi Nos," Winter, Misses Brown, Ryan, Messrs. Bradshaw and Sullivan; Solo—"The Lost Chord," Sullivan, Mrs. C. Cahill; Solo and Chorus—"Inflamatus Est"—Rossini, Mrs. F. J. King; Solo—"Bow Down Thine Ear," Venon Eville, Mr. Carl Trapnell; Chorus—"Hallelujah" (Messiah), Handel.

It is impossible to go through the whole programme and describe the excellent work of soloists and chorus, but we cannot help remarking how good it was, for instance, to hear Mr. P. J. McCarthy once more, especially as he chose one of the greatest and moving songs ever composed—the tuary.

Altogether it was a musical treat that was worthy of the sacred edifice in which it was held and must have represented a big outlay in energy for the choir. His Excellency the Governor and suite were present, and His Grace the Archbishop and many clergy were seated within the Sanctuary.

NOTICE!

Intending Importers of Salt by Steamer are requested to notify the Fishery Department immediately of their proposals respecting importations this Spring.

W. F. COAKER

ap29,1wk

Minister Marine & Fisheries

Announcement of JOHNSON'S, Wholesale Bakers.

Requiring all the space in our premises, Duckworth Street, for manufacturing purposes, we are compelled to close our retail store.

We wish to thank our many retail customers of the past two years for their patronage.

Our time and energy will henceforth be devoted entirely to wholesale, and we ask for our host of wholesale customers throughout the city the combined and increasing patronage of the buying public.

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Let's Have Done With It

Now, friends and fellow fog-absorbers, the "House" is open, the Speaker appointed, the Governor on the job, with at least as much experience and foresight in his line as would-be dictators, if not a little more, let us get back to earth; let black be black, white, white, and twice two four as of old. In a nutshell let's stop twisting things, shake out our warped and kinked intellects and begin again to think and talk rationally, and help those who ask our opinions to do likewise. We are not bound to know it all, certainly, but if our God-given intelligence is equal to appreciating simple facts let us not subvert it.

ONLY A GAME

Politics is like a game of football to a certain extent; while the game is on those implicated are not disposed to be very considerate of others; therefore politics and football are usually cut pretty short and confined to certain periods. You can imagine the result were we to play a prolonged game of either. It would naturally tend to rob us of civilized ideals that took centuries to develop, and subvert our sense of justice and right to the policy of "get there anyhow."

TORY POLICY OF WANT

This is just what has happened to us: the world has been through a war of arms, and now through a war of politics; few are strong enough to be considerate and face truth, and most are prone to deceive themselves and others and fight to the death, right or wrong. A successful American said some time or other "you can do anything you want to if you only want to enough," and it seems that a sect or fantasy has originated on this basis, which has apparently carried away a section of this community from all sense of issue or aim in a wild abandon of wanting; wanting to do the most unreasonable things. Laws, social, moral or natural, insofar as they can succeed, are flouted and ignored. The Constitution of the Dominion has no restraint for them if they have power to alter its rulings. If you meant to kill the half of them, they wouldn't believe you until they were cold. They got a little power one time, and they used it like the fellow with the rope—to hang themselves. The people took away their power at the very first opportunity, but they won't believe it; they still want, and want is their policy. They seem to have no policy except this religion of want; therefore they are in confusion, a confusion that is infecting, and the people generally are at a loss to understand.

SQUIRES IS PREMIER

Tell somebody that Premier Squires is going to do so-and-so, and you are met with: "Oh, he hasn't the Government yet." Now a majority of one takes the Government, and Squires has a majority of ten—23 in all. Cashin is the other leader; he is in a minority of ten—13 in all. (Who said little nigger boys!) Yet you are told Squires has not the Government. Why? Well, just because these fanatics are determined to want him not to.

FISH MUST BE HIGH

Change the subject to fish: You are met with, "Aw, fish won't be worth the salt to save it." Now are they fools, or do they just think you are? Why is it that the produce of

every hole and corner of the globe is up in the air as to prices, and they tell you going higher, while Newfoundland fish is picked out a solitary exception to be damned as worthless. We know we have a staple, established, and popular article. Well, then, if we can't sell it profitably, it must be because of mismanagement in marketing it. Yet, on the face of all this, the very ones who say we won't get value for our fish are the ones who say most emphatically, "We must not meddle with methods of marketing." Surely no one recommends hanging on to old systems under which fish has been twice unsaleable in five years, and under which we are never better than begging a market.

COAKER'S THE ONLY POLICY

W. F. Coaker foresaw a dozen years ago that Newfoundland codfish was not fetching anything like its value, and this same class of calamity howlers said, kill him, because he dared to insinuate there was aught wrong with the antiquated and rusty mercantile systems. He has since quite revolutionized fishery dealings and drove prices of fish up and up to the limit year after year. And when W. F. Coaker and his able co-workers were in the Parliament last spring you were told to make your fish good in anticipation of Government supported marketing; but what happened? Cashin appealed against the dictates of his better judgment (if he possessed such an attribute) to the lower elements in public life and seized the Government, and fish or fish-marketing was no longer an issue. License then became the chief offering. Side with us and we'll give you money; we'll give you rum; return our party and we'll give you more rum. We must tax you heavily, because the policy is: those who are with us will get theirs back four-fold; those who are not must bear the brunt, and to hell with the future. Those words were probably never used, but those who run may read; proofs are prolific in subsequent events. The only fish Cashin talked of was rotten fish, regardless of the result so long as his politics could be served, and the result was fish unsaleable for months.

If Coaker had been permitted to continue his drive for better cure last summer and then regulated marketing, we would no doubt have benefited by hundreds of thousands of dollars on last fall's sales, and enhanced our reputation for quality to an extent that would help immeasurably the coming season.

Hon. R. A. Squires is Premier. He not only has the Government, but he has a strong Government; more than that, he has conducted the complicated and difficult affairs of this country during the months past with commendable foresight and quite in keeping with his professed ideals of clean Government.

GOOD MEN ALL

Hon. W. F. Coaker is Minister of Fisheries and no one seriously thinks he can be jammed. No matter what fate may deal us, we can put ourselves on the back and say, well we put our best man there.

Hon. W. B. Jennings is Minister of Public Works. The country has yet to realize the value of this man. A sterling character who won't pine for that appreciation meanwhile.

Hon. W. W. Halfyard, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. The country knows him, and has the knowledge tucked away.

Hon. J. D. Ryan, President Legislative Council. A happier selection could not have been conceived than this "grand old man." The honor conferred reflects honor on the personnel of the Council and the country generally.

Hon. W. R. Warren, Minister of Justice; and so on to many others of whom we know not much yet, but we know not ill; the most promising front line that ever led us against the world.

Come out of the regions of make-believe, fellow fog-eaters; let the sun of truth shine on you, and don't be helping the crooks to beat you out of your best interests. It's not your funeral.

Yours,
HAGDOWN,
Salmonier, April 24, 1920.

Random Remarks

I should like everybody from the King downwards, to take his or her drink in public-houses.—The Earl of Lytton.

One of the greatest things in the

Removal Notice!

London Life Insurance Co.

The office of the above Company has been removed from Smyth Building, and is now permanently located at 330 Duckworth Street, (just East of Beck's Cove.)

London Life Insurance Company

Head Office—LONDON, CANADA,
330 Duckworth Street, St. John's, Nfld.

world is a new idea—there are so few of them.—Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, M.P.

Live not for yourself but for your country, which is the same thing as playing not for yourself but for the side.—The Prince of Wales.

Women should control the family money. There would be more true economy in every home if the women kept the accounts and the money.—Lady Askwith.

Travelling in London is one of the

greatest scandals of this city. People in three or four generations make up are treated as if they were sales of for all the losses of the war from this merchandise.—Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.

If we could remarry the 300,000 people who are now condemned to separation without divorce we could

ADVERTISE IN THE
EVENING ADVOCATE

Vegetables and Fruit

TO ARRIVE EX S. S. "ROSALIND"

100 crates CABBAGE

10 barrels PARSNIPS

30 crates ORANGES

Lemons, Grape-Fruit, Apples, Bananas.

E. J. HORWOOD

—Feb 13, Mon, Fri & W. 17

THE NEW
BUILDING

ANDERSON'S

OPP. THE
G. P. O.

End-Of-Week Showing

Values To Interest You!



Sale Price On Child's Straws

We must come to you with this special.

Its a splendid showing of the Spring Hats.

They come in Straw, and Straw Fabric, with wreath around, and rosette of silk on side.

Colours of Cream, White, Yellow, Blue, Navy, Pink, Cerise, etc., etc.

One sale price,

\$2.39 each

Washable Suede Gloves.

With a value that will mean a saving. In proper Spring weather Gloves. They are the essence of newness. At prices to remind you we give the biggest value always.

LADIES—Colours: Brown, Fawn, Grey. Sizes 6 to 7. Price,

\$1.70 pair

GENTS—Colours: Brown, Grey; sizes 7 1/2 to 9 1/2. Price,

\$2.00 pair

Gent's Knitted Gloves.

Something in that new English knitted Tie. Just a few dozen of these high class Scarfs. Of soft rich finish; well made colours. Black with White, Red, Green, Blue, Cerise, etc.

Price,
80c. each

Ladies' Silk Oil Coats.

The chic, smart, rainy day needful. This is our Spring showing and a selection of various shades in transparent coats.

Colours—Brown, Yellow, Saxe, Crimson, Tan, Fancy Plaids. Imitation cuffs, patch pockets.

\$17.00 to \$24.00

One Bargain Price on Ladies' STRAW HATS

We need not tell you about these in full, the price below will give you the story.

Its a spring showing in value and price without equal.

They are made of excellent quality straw, insuring satisfactory wear.

Colours—Saxe Blue, Navy, Slate, Green, Dark Saxe, Black, Dark Grey, etc.

Just plain shapes, but straw fully worth double our asking price. They are all new, fresh, stylish.

A Hat equal to any in shape and quality that will sell for

\$1.50.

The Sale Price **84c.**

Spring Show of the

New Hats for Ladies'

Models distinguished in workman exquisite shipes, and fascinating combinations of style.

Hats of exceptional charm, that are neat, yet distinctive.

Has that will adopt themselves with equal grace to wear with either suits or pretty gowns.

Yes, a brilliant varied collection that mirrors the fashion decrees of the world's style centres.

It is an extraordinary appeal to the woman of discriminating taste and a discerning eye for value.

Crowns of lustrous finish straw, with top-brims sometimes of fine finish straw and under brims of fine fabric.

Prices ranging from **\$4.00** up

SUNSET SOAP DYES

A striking feature about these Dyes is that they Dye all fabrics alike, cotton, wool, silk and mixed goods, at the same time giving the same shade to all.

Our Colours—Light Green, Grey, Sand, Light Brown, Navy Blue, Pink, Taupe, Black, Old Blue, Dark Brown, Old Rose, Orange, Dark Green, Wine, Purple, Helio, etc., etc.

12c. package

Nickel Picture Frames

Seems like folly spending money to advertise these Picture Frames.

Put no, the values are too good to pass over lightly. You will never again get a chance to purchase such splendid little picture frames at the price quoted below.

They come in nickel of a pure white, sizes ranging from about 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 inches up. Showing photos of real persons; these, however, can be taken out and substituted for your own or friend's photo. They have patent stand on back to keep frame standing at angle.

See our show case display. All one price.

20c. each

Two Boot Specials

An opportunity show for the woman who wishes to save a half or a third on her Footwear. They run in fine black Dongola leathers, blucher style, laced, medium heel, sizes 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4.

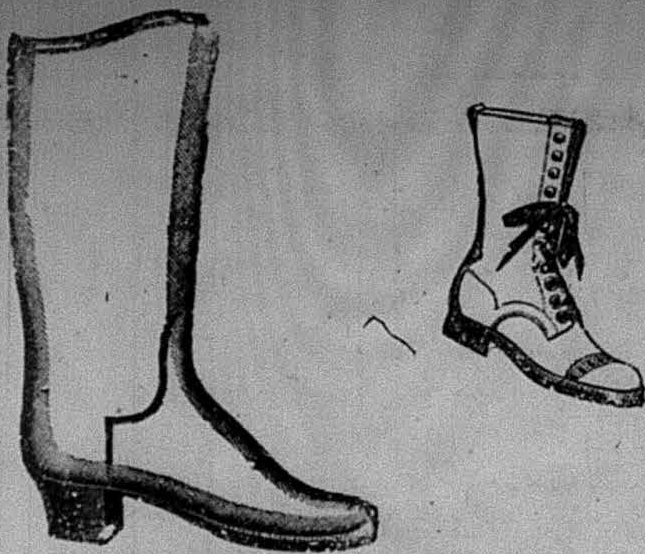
Sale price,
\$2.77 pair

Quality, value and style, the three great and main things in this end-of-week clearance of Boots.

The tempting price is such as never seen before when quality and make is near.

Soft Dongola leather, medium, comfortable heel, laced, blucher. Sizes 3, 3 1/2, 6, 7.

\$3.89 pair



FISHERMEN!

FISHERMEN! Get a pair of Smallwood's good hand-made waterproof Fishing Boots. These boots will keep your feet dry, Tongue Boots, Wellington Boots, Wellington Tongue Boots, High 1/4 Boots, Low 1/4 Boots. Men's Boys' and Youths good, solid leather laced Boots. All hand pegged; double wear in each pair.

One pair of our Fishing Boots will outwear any 3 pairs of the best Rubber Boots on the market to-day, besides they do not draw your feet, and are recognized to be better for the health than Rubber Footwear.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

F. SMALLWOOD,

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES. 218 and 220 Water Street.

PAINTS, VARNISH and Painters' Supplies

PAINTS
VARNISH
FILLERS
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WHITE LEAD
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DRIERS
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Call or Write For Catalogue and Price List.
OUTPORT ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

HORWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, Ltd.

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MOTOR BOAT Spirit COMPASSES

If you contemplate buying a Motor Boat Spirit Compass, get it from the firm who understand the working and the making of these instruments.

If you get your Spirit Compass from us you can be assured of getting a reliable article.—We test every one before it leaves the store.

ROPER & THOMPSON,
THE MARINE OPTICIANS.

P. O. Box 507. Phone 375. 258 Water St.
Headquarters For Nautical Instruments.

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IN STOCK:

Black & Galvanized Sheet Iron

Black—20, 22 and 26 gauge.
Galvanized—18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28.

Sheet Lead

1½, 2, 2½ and 4 Pound.

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History of the F.P.U.

Large Volume of 200 Pages

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Every Unionist and Non-Unionist alike should procure a copy of this interesting history which is a record of achievement in industry and politics unparalleled in Newfoundland history. Valuable as a work of reference to those who would know the origin growth and future outlook of the greatest organization yet formed in Newfoundland.

ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING ADVOCATE.

Legislative Council 1920 Official Proceedings

(Continued)

WEDNESDAY, April 20th.

The speech as delivered by His Excellency foreshadows a very great amount of legislation that will no doubt tend to the general advancement of the Colony and it is well that this is taken up as mentioned here that the trade generally throughout the world and conditions generally have been so disorganized, and a great amount of reconstruction will have to be undertaken in all countries by legislators, and more so probably in this country than in others which have been progressing at a more rapid rate, and have taken advantage of advanced thought more so than we have. I fear that we in this country have been too lax in taking advantage of much improvement and advanced thought that have emanated from outside sources. We have rather been content to go on in a great measure in the old way until driven possibly by circumstances to make some alterations. The unrest in this country is having I think very great influence in making us, in business and in our legislative duties, consider what is to be for the future. This speech outlines a very large program of legislation. His Excellency refers also to the ships that have been donated by the Admiralty. No doubt these will be of great service, and were much needed by the country.

The speech also refers to the dispute outstanding for many years between this country and Canada in relation to the Labrador boundary. It is well indeed that this matter is now to be taken up, and in a short time probably will be settled, as to what jurisdiction either country will have in the territory in dispute.

A matter of great importance referred to in the speech, deals with fishery matters, and I am very glad indeed that on the assumption of office of the present Government, they put into force regulations for the conserving of our fish markets. Of course in all new things there must be a difference of opinion, and in such a country as this where we have to depart from old customs and adopt new ones, it seems very radical for the Government to step in and regulate the price and sale of fish to foreign countries. But I think sane people on looking around and seeing that the trade of the whole world at the present time is being regulated and conserved and guided by the governments of the several countries, will admit that it was a wise step on the part of the Government here. There is a difference of opinion as to the form of carrying out these regulations but there can be very little difference of opinion as to the principle involved, and we hope that in the coming session that such regulations will be made as will meet the sympathy of the whole country, and that all will give their aid in carrying them out. The fishery is our one great industry, and probably less has been done for it than any other. Different governments have passed legislation as to cull and other things, but they have never been carried out with any degree of firmness. Consequently instead of their being of benefit, as a practical result they have been worst than none at all. Some persons claim that these regulations prevent competition. Well the only competition this country can have are those countries which produce the same article as we do, and these are the only ones we ought to have in disposing of our fish. There ought not to be competition between one and the other of our export merchants which will tend to depress the price of fish in our foreign markets. While it is proper that a minimum price should be made here, the competition between our merchants ought to be what they can get over and above the minimum price set for our fish.

The first principle in dealing with natural products, to my mind, is that the property of the individual who may have them in their possession. What I mean is this that supposing a fisherman has been fitted out with boat and all necessities for catching the fish, goes to the grounds and catches his load of fish, and the feeling though the country is that that fish is his. To my mind that fish is not his, but it belongs to the country. It is a trust reposed in him and his proprietary interest in it is only in so far as the labor that he has put into the catching of it. Therefore it is right and proper and the absolute duty of the Government of the day, to see that on the fish being caught the fisherman will handle it so as to give the best results to the country and they be the arbiters as to what should be done with that fish. They should make such regulations to see that that fish is properly cured and everything done to make it a profitable article. At the present time it is a disgusting scene to go in a fishing stage as I have and seen them washing out fish in water grey with the offal and slime of that fish. How could it be possible for fish handled in that manner to be anything but bad? I

want to enunciate the principle that the natural resources of the country are not the property of the individual, but merely a trust. That trust is conveyed to the fish merchant and while he may pay him for the product of his labors he transfers his trust, and it is further transferred for the handling and disposing of in the foreign markets. So that it is right and proper and entirely in the province of the Government to take hold of all products of the country and conserve them to the general good of the community.

Another most important matter in the speech is that regarding the Department of Marine and Fisheries, that a department of scientific research is to be established. There can be no two opinions as to the benefits of such a department, particularly in a fish business, and in fact almost every manufacturing concern at the present time is developing scientific research, and endeavouring to provide the very best food that can be made of a product.

Another matter is the way ships are being built, and the risks that our people are taking in going abroad. It is most surprising that up to the present time we can procure men to go in many of the crafts at present sailing the waters.

The Government are also creating a Department of Education. That to my mind is the best thing in the speech, for education applies even to the catching of fish, for an intelligent man will give greater attention to his products than an uneducated one. I am pleased indeed to see that such a department is to be created. Our fullest energies should be devoted to seeing that every child in the country is educated. It is a disgrace that there were so many illiterates in both our Regiment and the Naval Reserve; some of

the best we have in the country and fifty per cent of them illiterate. I think the Government ought to have all support to the fullest extent in passing measures to compel every parent to send his child to school; that it ought not to be optional with the parent to send his child, but he ought to be compelled to send him. There has been an endeavour to create a higher education in this country, but I think it has absolutely failed, and I hope it is the intention of the Government in this department of education to devote their whole energies to the three R's. Higher education is a matter for individual effort and not so much for the Government. It is only within very few years that any grant has been made to Higher Education or to any of the Universities in England; and only a few of them are getting any grant to-day; the University of Bristol being the first to receive a grant. The whole of the Higher Education is done by individual effort and not by the government. I hope that our Department of Education will take this matter in hand so that every child in this country will be able to read and write and figure intelligently. Many at present are supposed to read and write who really do not read and write intelligently.

I understand that it is the intention of the Government to organize a Normal School so that the teachers that go to the several outports will be fully qualified. At present they are at a great disadvantage. No doubt many of them do very good work, but in the aggregate they are at the disadvantage of imparting information which they may not possess.

With these few remarks, I beg to propose that a Select Committee be appointed to draft an Address in Reply to the gracious speech with which His Excellency has been pleased to open this Session of the Legislature.

HON. MR. STEER:—(Speech already published).

HON. MR. GRIEVE:—Before com-

mencing my criticism of the matters in the speech, I would like to felicitate the hon. mover and seconder on their maiden speeches in this Chamber. I hope we may have opportunity of hearing them from time to time, as they will be able to throw some light and afford some assistance to us in the various deliberations we shall have to engage in. I do not propose to traverse the whole of the gracious speech from the Throne; I would like to limit my criticism to that portion which was so fully enlarged upon, if not actually by the hon. proposer of the Address in Reply. The paragraph of the speech reads as follows:

"Promptly after its assumption of office the Government established regulations to protect the fishing interests of Newfoundland in their foreign markets, and it is pleasing to know that the establishment of the regulations has been attended with much success and substantial benefit to our codfish industry. The fishermen of Newfoundland will be invited to co-operate earnestly with the Government in its efforts to improve the cure of codfish. It can reasonably be anticipated that if the cure of fish be improved so that a prime article is produced, the price of Newfoundland codfish will continue at good values."

With that paragraph I cannot agree. The Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has a record in this country for endeavouring to raise the social and economic condition of its people to a higher level than heretofore. He enjoys the reputation for having successfully and to a large extent achieved his purpose, but acting on that success he has promulgated resolutions that have not only done great injury to the country in the past but are continuing to do still greater harm in the future. It is impossible to see just what benefit has accrued to the country through this policy; and moreover of the two or three millions of dollars which have been sunk on codfish exportation; a

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Get genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer" package, plainly marked with the safety "Bayer Cross."

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" are now made in America by an American Company. No German interest whatever all rights being purchased from the United States Government.

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large portion is due to the regulations which have been formulated by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. It is impossible to maintain that supply and demand have nothing to do with fixing the prices of products; and to attempt to do so is contrary to basic economic principles. We have here, by proclamation prescribed rules whereby holders of fish are not able to sell except under certain fixed prices. This has had the result time after time (Continued on page 7.)

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SPECIAL BIG PURCHASE

—OF—

Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' BOOTS

THESE OUR BUYER HAS SECURED UNDER MOST FAVOURABLE CIRCUMSTANCES. THE VARIOUS ITEMS WILL BE ANNOUNCED AS WE GET THEM READY.

WE OFFER TO-DAY BOYS' BOOTS

Boys' Boot Bargain

BOYS' VEAL CALF BLUCHER—
Gun metal top, toe cap, back strap,
good heavy soles and heels. These
boots are good value to-day for \$4.50.

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The sizes in these
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Mail Orders receive special
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Boys' Boot Bargain

BOYS' GUN METAL BLUCHER
BOOTS—Mat kid top, all solid leather,
inner and outer soles, toe cap, back
strap, good strong lining. Regular
value \$5.00.

Sale Price,

\$3.75

Boys' Kangaroo Calf Blucher Boots.

Soft and Mellow Calf, good duck lining,
inside and outside back strap, leather inner and
outer soles, two full soles to heels, special high
grade boot. We cannot import this boot to-day
to sell less than \$6.50.

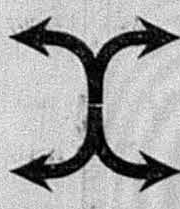
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Excellent School Boots

Just the Boot Father and
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ing School Boy.

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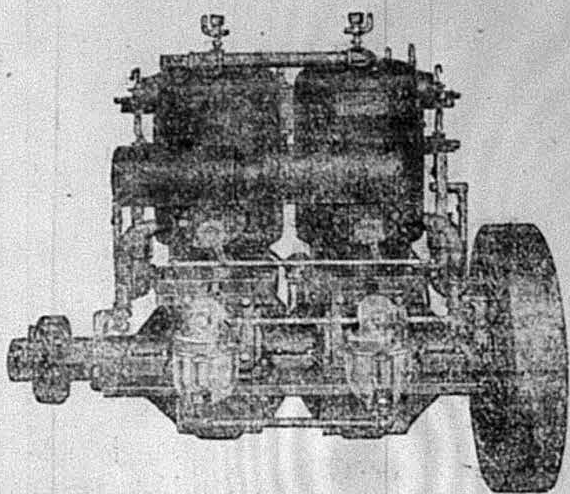
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We are now in a position to give you immediate delivery of all our engines at present low prices. Headquarters for Stationary Engines,

Ship's hand windlass, Patent Windlass, Ship's Steering Gear, Chain Plates, Turnbuckles, Ship's Hoisting Outfits, Hoists, Winches, Ship's Hand Bikes, Pumps, Ship's Power Pumps, Combs power and hand pumps of every description.

Saw Moulders, Saws and Belting always in stock. Electric Lighting Plants, Lubricating Oil and Greases.

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Largest Manufacturers of Marine two-cycle engine
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Legislative Council OFFICIAL DEBATES

(Continued from page 6.)

that instead of bringing more money into the country, the country has suffered severe losses and a far greater loss than a money loss has been incurred by the establishment of a want of confidence in future business enterprises of the country. I venture to say that as a result of this, business men must approach the new era with the greatest diffidence and I think that the future will bear out that statement when we take into account the large contraction in business that must necessarily follow that want of confidence. The Hon. Mr. Coaker I give him all credit for what he has done; but one of his advisors only two days ago cabled out to his firm the following message and I think that it ought to appear on the records of this House so I read it. It is from Mr. Walter Monroe and reads: "My opinion is regulations now detrimental to the interests of country; if continued, curtail supplies to minimum. Give publicity." Now here is one of the Advisory Board who goes to the old country and realizing the Board's mistake promptly wires his firm that if these rules are continued he must sustain substantial money losses in his business. That I think is a good answer to the optimism of the Hon. the proposer for an address in reply and to the person who drafted this paragraph of the speech from the Throne.

The Hon. Mr. Browning in the course of his remarks talked about standardization. I should like the Hon. gentleman to tell us what he means by that word. He also talked about cure. But what does he mean by standardization? Our catch is already standardized and the following extract from a letter I have just received must explain itself and show how the Italian standardize. It is dated Italy, March 22nd: "We finally landed our fish. Damp being 10/ reduction. Third Class 30/. White Stink 33s. Black Stink reduced 48s." Now if that is not standardized fish I would like to know what is. If white stink and dark stink are terms of standardization I would like to enquire what the meaning of standardization is. We surely want co-operation but we do not want arbitrary prices to bolster up prices and be undersold by competitors in other producing countries.

Exporters have sunk in my opinion between two and three million dollars during the past season and the outlook for marketing fish now is far from pleasant. I contended and I maintain that these losses are largely the result of the proclamation whereby we cannot sell or ship fish outside of this country unless up to a certain consignee; and this has eliminated competition in the marketing of our fish and left us with a large stock on hand. I hope when this matter is taken in hand that it will be with the advice and concurrence of those who carry on the fishery exporting business. With an experience of over half a century I am quite satisfied that the basis of prices is best determined by competition; and the people affected are not only the exporters themselves but all our people; for if we are arbitrary we allow our competitors to take advantage of our position and undersell us in our markets. We are going to have a large quantity of codfish on our hands and unless these rules are speedily abrogated and the merchant is allowed to exercise his own rights in connection with his fish, we are only courting graver disaster.

I hope when the Ministers arrange and formulate new rules in connection with this matter that they will take the whole trade of the country into their counsels, and not leave it to a few people—misguided I hope—and accept what they think just. You will generally ascertain what you want in the counsels of the majority and should not adopt the ideas of the minority. I would therefore think that the whole trade of the country should be considered.

But I am not going to go into particulars at this time. These are just general remarks with respect to these regulations, and come from me with absolute sincerity and lack of bias. As a result of them first the confidence of the country has been destroyed; and in bringing about such a condition the authorities are subjecting this country to a great risk. Only by an immediate withdrawal of these regulations can confidence be maintained by and with our people and if you take away from them this confidence the result will be a largely diminished and curtailed supply for the fishery. That would affect the whole industry of the country and affects every man and tradesman and labourer. All are equally affected by the business of the country; and it is therefore to be hoped that this confidence will be preserved and this can occur unless sane counsels prevail than obtained when these fishery

regulations were thrust upon our people.

HON. MR. BROWNING:—Mr. President, just a few words with your permission. I imagine I hardly went so far in the matter as the standardization of fish. I think I merely gave the idea that the fishery of our country was a trust and that our fishermen are the guardians of that trust; and it is the duty of the Government to see that that trust is being fulfilled; forasmuch as it is the duty of the Government to see that that fish is properly handled, cured and otherwise prepared as an article of food. If such were done there would be no such thing as stink fish. That must be caused entirely by lack of washing. If a fish is not washed in clean water, there must a film which continuing to surround the fish must eventually cause it to think. That is where scientific study would be worth while; and there would be very little trouble with stink fish. I do not think I went further in my address, but deferred further comment until the regulations themselves came up.
(To the Editor.)

The Bank Robbery

DUBLIN, April 29.—It is stated that six persons, arrested early on Sunday morning, on MUI Street, Cork, on suspicion of being implicated in the hold-up of bank officials last November when eighteen thousand pounds sterling was stolen, were tried by a Stm Fein court and found guilty. Following the trial, representatives of the Republican army on Tuesday visited the Munster and Leinster Bank at Cork and also the National Bank, and offered to hand over the prisoners and furnish evidence of their guilt under certain conditions. The bank officials, it is said, refused these conditions or to deal with the situation except through constituted authorities.

Lloyd George Tells of Unanimity of Allies at San Remo

LONDON, April 29.—Premier Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons to-day, on the subject of the recent Allied conference at San Remo, said that before the conference there had been some misunderstandings, serious enough in themselves, but made grave by the deliberate fomenting on the part of very reckless persons. "But," continued the Premier, "I am very glad to say that the sky is once more clear. So far as I can see everyone is gratified and satisfied at what happened at San Remo." The Premier declared that the conference had been the most remarkable one in every respect held since the armistice. There never had been such a conference as regarded the satisfaction, with agreement by all the parties concerned, or the happiness, which it had been able to bring about. The conference, declared the Premier, dispelled all suspicions that the treaty of Versailles was not to be enforced. There had been no difference of opinion between the Allies as to enforcement of the treaty. A misunderstanding arose, he declared, over questions as to who should put down the disturbance in Ruhr, which threatened the peace not only of Germany, but of Europe. The French thought it ought to be suppressed by the Allies, the Premier asserted, but all others believed it should be left to the Germans. This difference had been settled, Mr. Lloyd George said, and the Germans informed that the moment German troops in Ruhr were reduced to the proportion fixed by

the Allies last August, the French troops would be withdrawn from Frankfurt and Darmstadt. The misunderstanding of France concerning Great Britain's intentions regarding the revision of the Treaty had been removed. He claimed that he had made it clear that Great Britain did not desire a revision of the Treaty which must be made the basis of the policy of the Allies and that Great Britain would act with France and other Allies in its enforcement. Great Britain had also made it clear that she would not give sanction to any policy of annexation by France in Germany. It was impossible, he declared, to have another Alsace-Lorraine. Such a policy had been advocated by some powerful personages and journalists in France. I need hardly assure the House, Lloyd George said, that Premier Millerand and his associates readily and sincerely gave the assurance that the vast majority of the people of France were just as much opposed to a policy of that kind as the people of Great Britain. I attach enormous importance to that. Another misunderstanding that on the part of the French, who, no doubt, thought that Great Britain did not mean to enforce the Treaty with regard to reparation and disarmament. There was no difference of opinion on disarmament, Lloyd George said, but when it came to ordering disarmament, there was no one in Germany who seemed to have the power to enforce the decree, and that was one of the greatest difficulties the Allies had to face.

YESTERDAY AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

There was a short session of the Legislative Council yesterday. The Address in Reply was spoken to by Hon. Mr. McNamara. Who in a brief speech took the position that the Fish Regulations had done injury to the Colony, had cost as three million dollars, and had made bad friends in our fish markets.

Hon. Mr. Bishop had intended offering some remarks, but as Hon. Mr. Grievé was not present in the House he would defer them till to-morrow. He asked Mr. McNamara as to his authority that three million dollars had been lost, and said that the Trade did not admit at all that it was so.

Hon. Mr. Mitley, referring to Hon. Mr. McNamara's remarks in connection with Mr. W. S. Monroe, said that when Mr. Monroe sent that telegram he was not a member of the Fishery Advisory Board.

Hon. Mr. Mews offered some remarks on the Fish Regulations and related Mr. McNamara's statement that there a quarter of a million

quintals of fish unsold of last year's catch. As a matter of fact there was only about 150 thousand quintals not sold, and with Brazil taking all we had to offer, there would be only enough fish to last the European markets till the last of July. Mr. Mews contended that the principle of the Regulations in ensuring the fishermen a fair and proper return for his toil was a right and proper one and that it was doubtful if some of our local industries thought of the wages given to the workers as much as they thought of profits. While it is true that we were operating under the law of supply and demand, yet the theory was wrong in principle. Labour is considered nowadays in the nature of a commodity, just as any other ingredient in the manufactured article and this has been at the bottom of all the unrest in the world to-day and it has reacted in a terrible manner.

Mr. Mews felt that it was possible to control the fishing industry for the benefit of all. The attitude of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in such that there can be no doubt that when he brings his Regulations

NOW ON SALE

Frontenac

(Green Label)

Temperance Beer



A product of high quality and fully worthy of the name. Though brewed strictly in accordance with the Temperance laws of this Country, it is nevertheless fully matured, full mouthed, foam-keeping, brilliant and healthful.

Frontenac Temperance Beer

the ideal family beverage, wholesome, nourishing and satisfying. It is now on sale at all dealers.

The Frontenac Breweries, Limited
MONTREAL

before the House they will be found to be in the best interests of the country. The Minister has accepted the resolution passed in the Board of Trade meeting last winter, which was also voted for by Hon. Mr. Grievé, so that practically the decks were now clear for cooperation and action altogether for Newfoundland's best interest.

Hon. Mr. Shea introduced several bills which were read a first time, and the House adjourned till to-day at 4.30 p.m.

Engine Backfired

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., April 29.—With a steel spike, which he had used in starting the gas engine in his boat, driven through his head, the body of Charles S. Hess, fisherman, was found today on board his boat. It is believed that the engine backfired when Hess attempted to start her.

The Hunger Strikers

BELFAST, April 29.—Sixty hunger strikers were transferred last night from Belfast jail to destroyers for conveyance to England. It is believed they will be lodged in Wormwood Scrubs prison.

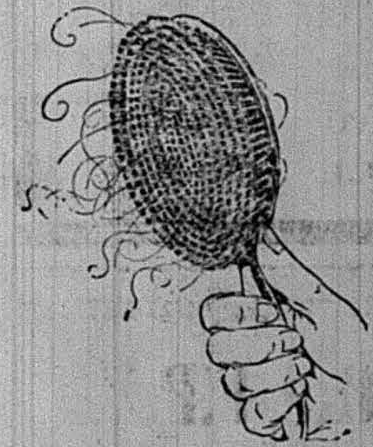
Japs Were Unopposed

TOKIO, April 29.—A Japanese force on its way to the relief of the Nikolaevsk District in Eastern Siberia, occupied the northern section of Saghalien Island (Russian territory) unopposed, it was announced in a War Office communication today.

JUAREZ, April 29.—Troops at Salina Cruz, commanded by General Gonzales, have revolted and taken possession of the port, one of the most important on the Isthmus, according to a report received here last night.

"DANDERINE"

Stops Hair Coming Out;
Doubles Its Beauty.



A few cents buys "Danderine." After an application of "Danderine" you can not find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and thickness.

FIRE INSURANCE

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Risks Accepted

At Lowest Rates

H. J. STABB & Co.

AGENTS.

Nautical Works and CHARTS

AT
Byrne's Bookstore

Brown's and Pearson's Nautical Almanacs for 1920, \$1.00 each.

Raper's Nautical Tables \$5.75

Coastal Navigation & Notes on the use of Charts, \$1.45

Newton's Guide for Masters and Mates \$3.20

Ready Reckoner and Log Book 30c.

Scribner's Lumber and Log Book 30c.

Sheet Charts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

General Charts of Newfoundland.

Garrett Byrne.

Bookseller and Stationer.

feb16,mon,wed,fr,lyr

BUSINESS CHANCES

MILLIONS are suffering with Rheumatism. Most important discovery of the age. A herb that actually drives the most stubborn case of Rheumatism entirely out of the system. People write us and say they are astounded at the results, especially on the kidneys. Just think the money making possibilities. Representatives wanted. \$1.12 pound postpaid, 10 pounds \$5 express paid. Rheumatism Herb Co., Venice, California.

Brown sugar is sweeter than white, and gives a richer, darker colour to cakes.

EASIEST TO TEACH.

EASIEST TO LEARN FROM

The Florence Wickens
PIANOFORTE TUTOR

"A Marvel of Simplicity and Thoroughness."

Pupils taught by this system will become thorough musicians, capable of reading at sight, and obtaining results which have not been achieved by any other Tutor in existence.

Only 70 Cents Post Paid.

Dicks & Co., Limited
Booksellers and Stationers.

FORTIFY YOURSELF AGAINST THE LONG SPRING

By taking a good tonic. McMurdo's Nutritive Hypophosphites is such a tonic. The Hypophosphites strengthen the nerves, help the appetite, put iron into the blood, prevent coughs and colds. McMurdo's Hypophosphites is non-alcoholic, and there is no "come-back" after its use. It makes you stay better.

Two sizes—50c. and \$1.00. (50 and 99 doses.)

T. McMURDO & Co. Ltd.
Chemists since 1823.
Water St., St. John's.

J. J. St. John



40 Very Choice Turkeys
Beet, Parsnips and Carrots.

Turnips and Cabbage

Citron and Lemon Peel

Shelled Almonds and Walnuts

Asstd. Icings and Spices

Skipper Sardines 25c tin

Pure Gold Extracts

Asstd. Syrups 35c. bottle

Very Fine Large Apples

40c. doz.

and

the best 60c and 65c

Tea

in the City.

AT

J. J. St. John

136 & 138 Duckworth St.

Charles Dana Gibson, famous for his drawings of women, has purchased "Life," the New York weekly. He sold his first cartoon to Life when he was a boy living at Flushing. Later he became a member of the art staff and was with the publication for thirty-four years.



General Post Office

FOREIGN MAILS

Mails per S. S. SABLE I. for Canada and the United States will be closed at the General Post Office tomorrow, Saturday, the 1st May, at 1 p.m.

Mails per S.S. DIGBY for Great Britain will be closed on Wednesday evening, the 5th May, at 8 o'clock.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Act. Min. Posts & Telegraphs
General Post Office,
St. John's,
April 30th, 1920.

NOTICE

We, the undersigned Hairdressers of St. John's, hereby notify our customers and the public generally that on and after May 3rd Hair Cuts and Shaves will be as follows:

Hair Cut 40c.
Shave 20c.
Signed: W. Reid, J. F. Breen, J. H. Walsh, L. J. Seymour, S. Beards, Geo. F. Martin, D. F. Cooper, P. J. Donnelly, D. F. Merner, J. T. Nelder, T. H. Garland, R. C. Harris, W. F. Donnelly, W. A. Bartlett, Chas. Murphy, T. J. Brennan.
-ap30.2i



PUBLIC NOTICE!

Under the provisions of the Daylight Saving Act, 1918, it is hereby notified that on the evening of Sunday, the 2nd day of May next, at ten o'clock, all clocks are to be put forward one hour, that is, to eleven o'clock, and time thereafter will continue as at present from day to day until the first Sunday in October next. This shall be known as "Newfoundland Time" and shall be applicable to the whole Colony.

The gun at Signal Hill will be fired at ten o'clock Sunday evening to indicate to the public of St. John's when their clocks shall be changed.

H. A. SQUIRES,
Colonial Secretary,
Dept. of the Colonial Secretary,
April 29th, 1920. -ap129.2i

WANTED

500 MEN

for the

Nfld. Cooperage Corp. Ltd

AT BENTON,

to work in the Lumber Woods and Sawmill. Wages from \$40.00 to \$60.00 per month and Board. Apply at Benton or Harbor Grace.
mar23,tf

Do you want to tell the Fishermen what you have for sale? Well then, put your ad in THE FISHermen's PAPER.

CALGARY MINISTER GIVES NEW FACTS REGARDING TANLAC

Says It Restored His Wife's Strength After Everything Else Failed.

Yet another minister of religion to give his unqualified endorsement to Tanlac as a medicine of remarkable merit, is the Rev. John Zaetschky, pastor of the Lutheran Church, Ohio Synod, Calgary, Alberta, who resides at 1920, 5 1/2 Street, W., in a statement made at the Liggett's Findlay Drug Store recently.

"For nine years my wife suffered from dropsy," he said, "and for the past five years had been in a very bad state of health. Her appetite was very poor, and yet although she ate but very little she always had a full feeling after meals. She had a drowsy feeling all the time from which nothing could arouse her, and felt tired both mentally and physically. She often complained of acute pains across the back which were so bad that she had to let her work go entirely, and at night her sleep was very disturbed. Her nervous system became so shattered that the least thing would alarm her, and she was getting worse year by year. She tried all kinds of treatments and even went to the hospital on several occasions, but always failed to get more than temporary relief."

"We had read much about the merits of Tanlac, and finally I bought a bottle. It seemed to do my wife good, and so I continued with it. She has now taken three bottles in all, and a decided change for the better has been the result. She now sleeps the whole night through and has lost that tired, drowsy feeling. She is so much improved that she can now do her housework with perfect ease, and the pains in her back have disappeared entirely. I would not go so far as to say that she is entirely relieved of the dropsy, but it does not bother her half as much as it did, and she has not been so well for many years past. Tanlac is helping her wonderfully and we wouldn't be without it on any account. It is certainly a splendid medicine and I take pleasure in recommending it."

Tanlac is sold in St. John's by M. Connors, in Gull Island by L. Stockwood & Son; in English Harbor by Jeremiah Pettie; in Bonaville by W. H. House; and in Little Bay Island by Edgar D. Jones.

STOLE HER RUBBERS

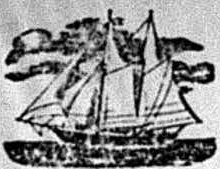
Wednesday two young lads passing along Duckworth Street, attacked a little girl, aged 5, allowed out to play near her home. One of them held the little girl, while the other deliberately took from her feet a new pair of rubber shoes, which her mother had put on them. The boys then marched off with the intention of selling them at a junk shop, but a sister of the little one gave chase, caught them and threatened to call the police. The lads then threw the rubbers on the sidewalk and ran away. These boys of course, wanted money to purchase cigarettes, and are two of a class prepared to do anything almost, to get this wherewithal to purchase these smokes.

FOR SALE

TWO SCHOONERS

One 110 tons gross, built at Lunenburg. One 130 tons gross, built at Lunenburg. For particulars apply to

A. W. HIMMELMAN,
Crosbie Hotel
-ap30.3i



FOR SALE—At a bargain, a 25-ton Schooner. Can be made ready for coasting with very little repair. For further particulars, apply to "C." this office.—ap15,tf

Choice PORK.

160 brls FAMILY BACK PORK!



This Pork is exactly the same cut and quality of FAMILY MESS only it comes in larger pieces; a superior grade to Ham Butt.

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICE.

HARVEY & COMPANY, Limited

On the spot

PERSONAL

Ex-Private M. F. Doran of "Ours" has secured a position with the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., and left this morning to take up his new duties.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Wadden, 10 Waldegrave Street, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Hattie Wadden, to Mr. James J. Baird of the Carnegie Steel Office, Pittsburgh, Pa. Miss Wadden is a popular and well known young lady, a member of St. Patrick's Church Choir, and her many friends will wish her well. Wedding bells ring in June.

Mr. Rodger O'Neill, brother of Messrs. John and W. J. O'Neill, who served during the war at the front and had an important position since in London, arrived here on a visit to his mother and relatives yesterday, coming by way of New York and from Sydney on the s.s. Kyle.

BUILDING PULP PLANT

Captain Storm and those associated with him in the enterprise, recently started the work of building a large pulp plant at Alexander Bay. A considerable force of men are getting the wood necessary for its erection out from the Terra Nova country, and at present 150 are engaged at the work of erecting the pulp mill proper. This will be erected of the best kind of brick procurable and will demand the use of at least 2 1/2 millions of this material in its construction. The building will be large and imposing, and later on at least 400 men will be employed at the work of construction. Compatible with solidity and stanchness the building will be quickly erected and will give a good deal of employment in this section of the Dominion.

Hotel Arrivals

At Balsam Place:—Mrs. S. E. Pinson, Clarke's Beach; Mrs. T. LeDrew, Cupids; A. LeGrow, Broad Cove; G. Boyle, Carbonear; J. P. Haliburton, Bonne Bay; Miss M. Goodyear, Ottawa; Miss L. Thompson, Hr. Grace; L. Redmond, New York; Miss M. Jeffrey, Whitbourne.

At the Crosbie:—Isaac Wakeley, Hr. Buffett; R. J. O'Neill, Bell Island; J. F. Cantwell, Brigus; W. F. Butt, Bonne Bay; B. P. Powell, Boston, Mass.

DOLLARS AND SENSE

The few dollars your common sense tells you to use in the purchase of a policy from me, mean peace of mind, and—should your property be destroyed—the best investment you ever made.

PERCIE JOHNSON,
The Insurance Man.

LOCAL ITEMS

A Magisterial enquiry into the drowning of Charles Prowse will begin at the Central District Court today.

The express from Millertown Junction with mails and passengers, arrived here at 9.40 last night.

Across country it is raining to-day with a southerly wind, though there is little force in it. The weather is mild and between here and Bishop's Falls the rainfall is heavier than further west.

Last night several victims of dope could be seen on New Gower Street and a fight occurred between some of them on Thomas Street off New Gower Street. The contestants must have had sore heads this morning, judging by the way in which their craniums hit the boarded fence there. The police suppressed the melee.

PILES

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles. No surgical operation required.

All the fishermen on the Southern Shore and around Placentia are now very busy getting ready for the summer's fishing voyage, and if fine weather is ushered in soon some will start for the fishing grounds. Quite a number have left for Canada and the United States within the last couple of months and it is feared as a result that some of the fishing crews will be short.

SHIPPING NOTES

The s.s. Prospero sailed West at 9 a.m. to-day.

The Eagle, Capt. Taylor, left for Sydney at 11 a.m. to-day.

The schooner Huntley has arrived at Alicante after a passage of 19 days from this port.

The Diana, Capt. A. Norris, sailed on the Bonne Bay-Battle Hr. coast service at 9 a.m. to-day.

Rosalind arrived at New York at 2 p.m. yesterday, will sail for here next Monday, and is due about the 10th of May.

The s.s. Glencoe went on the dry dock yesterday afternoon to get a clean-up and general repairs after her winter's work.

The s.s. Kyle left Placentia at 10.30 a.m. to-day for North Sydney via Port aux Basques, taking a number of passengers and considerable mail matter.

The Red Cross Line expects to begin the regular fortnightly service between St. John's and New York about June 15th.

S.S. Edmund Donald left Halifax yesterday afternoon for here with general cargo.

The s.s. Cabotia laden with pulp and paper from the A.N.D. Co., left Heart's Content at 4 a.m. to-day, and will call here for mails for the United Kingdom.

"SABLE I." ARRIVES

The s.s. Sable I. arrived from North Sydney at 11.30 a.m. to-day with a full freight and the following passengers: A. G. Carter, Jas. Forsey, A. W. Himmelman, Mrs. Dugald Munn, Mr. J. O'Brien, Peter Somers, Ida Smith, W. Wade, John Wade. The Sable I. will sail to-morrow at 3 p.m. for North Sydney, and after making another trip will go on dock at Halifax.

POLICE COURT

A stoker while under the influence, given in charge by his wife, was discharged.

Two drunk and disorderlies were each fined \$2.00 or 7 days. A teamster from Pleasant Street, drunk and disorderly in his own house and assaulting his wife, was fined \$5.00, and placed under \$100.00 for his future good conduct. He threw a kettle of boiling water at his wife, who had to go to a neighbor's house and have the police sent for at 12.30 this morning.

Seven boys playing high back on the public street pleaded guilty. They were told to go countrywards and enjoy themselves, but such sport cannot be allowed on the public street.

WEATHER AND ICE CONDITIONS

Wesleyville—East wind, light; dense fog and rain.
LaSalle—Wind Southeast with rain.

NEW LINER ARRIVES

The s.s. W. M. Tupper, Capt. Brown, of the Nova Scotia Steamships, Ltd., arrived in port from Boston via Halifax at 2 p.m. yesterday, and is discharging her cargo at Morey & Co's premises, South Side. The ship had calm weather but dense fog all the way and brought a full general cargo from the "Hub" equal to 15,000 barrels. She is a fine ship, making her first trip here, and is a vessel of 1800 tons net, launched in 1917 by the Merrill Stevens Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., U.S.A. She will run regularly between Boston, Halifax and this port, and is consigned to the A. E. Hickman Co. Ltd., the Agents for the Line. Capt. Brown, her commander, during the war was in the U.S. Transport service and did excellent work.

ARCHBISHOP ROCHE EXTENDS CONGRATULATIONS

And Gratitude To City Churches—Generous Offer For P. M. D. Fund

(Copy) The Palace,
St. John's, Nfld.,
April 29th, 1920.

My Dear Mr. Hutton:
I hope you will permit me to congratulate you and your splendid united Choirs on the success of the Sacred Concert which was so largely attended this evening. It was a treat in sacred music such as has never before been enjoyed by the music-loving public of St. John's. I am sure the large audience present fully appreciated the unique opportunity afforded them to hearing the United Choirs of the City Churches. On my own behalf, as well as on behalf of the Cathedral congregation, I would ask you to be good enough to convey our very sincere gratitude to the members of the various Choirs for so generously placing their musical talent at our disposal. Personally, I am more deeply touched than I can express in words by the broad, liberal, Christian spirit of our fellow-citizens of other Creeds which made it possible to unite all the city Choirs in one grand Feast of Sacred Song. Long may this spirit reign amongst us!
With reference to the request made in the press a few days ago that the concert be repeated for a worthy charitable object—the Permanent Marine Disasters Fund—I wish to say that I am most happy to allow the Cathedral to be used for that purpose, and, if the Choirs decide on giving a second Recital, I hope it will be as largely patronized as was the concert this evening.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) E. P. ROCHE,
Archbishop of St. John's.

ADVERTISE IN THE
EVENING ADVOCATE

At The Casino

The Young-Adams Company in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

A large and delighted audience was in evidence at the Casino last evening to witness the Young-Adams Company in "Uncle Tom's Cabin". Miss Marjorie Adams nearly brought down the house in her clever part of Topsy, the colored girl, who is up to all sorts of pranks. This is rather a new role for Miss Adams, but she plays it with perfect ease.

Mr. H. Wilmot Young played the delightful character of Uncle Tom, the good, kind-hearted old Negro slave. Miss Marguerite Young as Little Eva looked charming, and captivated the hearts of the audience. The death scene of Little Eva was most impressive. Miss Gladys Butler as Aunt Orphelia was particularly interesting and amusing. Mr. Perry Norman as Legree and St. Clair was up to his usual high standard in these important roles, whilst the remainder of the caste were splendid.

On Monday and Tuesday of next week the Company offers "The Marriage Question," a beautiful story of love, eternal, and Wednesday and Thursday "All-of-a-Sudden-Peggy," one of Broadway's biggest successes.

THIEF BECOMING BOLDER

Up to-date the series of thefts from stores recurring along Water Street and extending from Water Street West to the East End, have baffled the police. These culminated in the Roper-Thompson incident, one of the worst of its kind ever perpetrated here. The West End Bazaar, Pelley's, James, and several other stores were broken into and recently it looks as if escape from arrest had made the thief bolder. The police are steadily at work, however, and hope soon to land their quarry.

The Avalon Telephone Company imported by the s.s. W. M. Tupper from Boston, a large motor truck to be worked in the construction of the new telephone line.

THE PROFESSIONAL MAN

The doctor, the lawyer, the literary man, in fact every man who possesses books, will find the most convenient place to keep them in a Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcase, where they are easy to refer to and free from dust.

PERCIE JOHNSON, LIMITED

FOR SALE

That House and Land and Large Premises situated at Valleyfield. Splendid business stand. Will be sold at a reasonable price. Apply to S. R. WINSOR, 24 Barnes Road, or Advocate Office.
—ap130.2wks

FOR SALE—The schooner

"George Wheatley," 65 tons, staunch, and well fitted with sails, rigging and running gear. For particulars apply to JOHN T. CURRIE, Britannia, or testimonials to A. E. B. BLUNDON, GEO. M. BARR, St. John's.—ap129.1w

Red Cross Line

The S. S. ROSALIND will probably sail from New York on May 2nd, and from St. John's on May 13th. This steamer has excellent accommodation and carries both first and second class passengers. For passage fares, freight rates, etc. apply to

Harvey & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

Steam For North Sydney

The S. S. SABLE I. will sail for North Sydney direct on Saturday, May 1st. For freight or passage rates (First Class only) apply to

Harvey & Co. Ltd.,
Steamship Agents.

—ap1,26,mon,wed,fri

REID-NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY.

GROUP INSURANCE

All employees of the Reid Newfoundland Company residing both in St. John's and outside, are asked to co-operate with the Management by furnishing their respective Heads of Departments with particulars as to name, age, address, specific occupation, whether married or single, date of entering the service of the Company, and name of beneficiary, so that there will be no unnecessary delay in the issuing of the policy under the above scheme.

REID-NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY.